



Oaks and Prairies Wildlifer

A newsletter for landowners in the Post Oak Savannah
and Coastal Prairies Regions of Texas

TEXAS
PARKS &
WILDLIFE

Fall 2016

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District Field Notes

BY DAVID FORRESTER

Wow! When I penned this portion of the summer newsletter, we were experiencing some pretty hot and dry conditions. Well, it was the middle of August in Texas, so what would you expect? I predicted that we might continue hot and dry for a few more days or weeks, but we should start getting some fall rains and all would be good. It wasn't a couple of days after the newsletter went out that we began to get some showers. This has continued so that we are in really great shape well into October. Forbs and browse are in good shape. Acorn crop looks abundant. We've just gone through the first cool front and fall is literally in the air.

Biologists have been busily collecting data, analyzing data, and issuing MLD permits to cooperators. We had to double up on the number of state lines we conduct to try and get a better estimate of deer populations across the district. New spotlight lines were established in different portions of District 7. This data is used to estimate populations within a DMU (Deer Management Unit) which does not follow political boundaries and can cross county lines. The state is divided into more than 30 DMU's.

Most of the biologists are intimately involved with Coops and Wildlife Management Associations that receive MLD permits. Some of these Coops have memberships of 400-500 landowners. As a result, there is a lot of time spent in customer service, answering questions and disseminating information, plus analyzing the data that individual cooperators submit. Once the biologist has looked at all the data, permits are issued, accepted and mailed out.

Fall Coop meetings are also happening now, and the biologists attend to present population data and give educational presentations.

Biologists also work with many individual landowners that may have larger acreages or high-fenced acreage, and much the same work as above is involved.

Continued on page 2

DISTRICT FIELD NOTES - CONTINUED

Due to the great habitat conditions, deer hunting should prove to be a bit challenging this season. We typically see a decrease in harvest when habitat conditions are good and particularly when acorn production is good. When deer don't need to visit feeders they tend to not get harvested as easily. Deer body condition is very good and antler production should be a bit above average. Doe harvest is an important part of managing our deer populations, so utilize the MLD permits you receive. Early is better than later. Get the mouths off the range before we get into the wintertime when browse and forbs are lacking in quantity and quality.

Collecting CWD samples across the district is going to again be a priority for our wildlife biologists. They are going to be concentrating on road kill and hunter-harvested animals. Biologists have contacted local sheriff departments, game wardens, TxDot, and animal control to be alerted when there are animals along roadways. If you see an animal that has been hit by a vehicle, contact your local biologist or the above officials. Contact information for your local biologist can be found on page 16 of this newsletter.

If you've harvested an animal and would like a CWD sample taken, you can contact your local biologist. We also have a few locations in the district where you may bring an animal:

La Grange: The Wildlife District 7 Office in La Grange is located at 111 East Travis, Suite 200. The office is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone 979-968-6591.

Victoria: The Wildlife office in Victoria is located at 2805 North Navarro, Suite 600-B, and is available for drop off on Mondays only, from 8 a.m. until noon. Phone 361-576-0022.

Hallettsville: In Hallettsville, there will be a drop-off location at Morton's Drive-in, 1603 North Texana. You will be able to leave the head of your harvested deer in a cooler on the backside of Morton's beginning on the first day of gun season, November 5, 2016. There will be some paperwork to fill out, then you will deposit the head, and later you will be contacted by the local biologist who will need to obtain the location of harvest.

It appears that fall has finally arrived, things are cooling off a bit, and hunting season is just around the corner. This is a great time of year, so please get out and enjoy the wildlife and habitat on your piece of Texas.



David Forrester is the District 7 Leader in La Grange. He has been with TPWD since 2001 when he started his career as the TPWD wildlife biologist for Fort Bend and Wharton counties. David has a Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Economics and a Bachelor of Science in Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, both from Texas A&M University, and a Master of Science in Range and Wildlife Management from Texas A&M University-Kingsville.

Victoria County Wildfire: Not Preferred, But Not All Bad

WRITTEN BY TREY BARRON

On February 9 of 2016, a wildfire swept across a portion of eastern Victoria County. The wildfire occurred on a day with low relative humidity bottoming out near 20 percent, high temperature, and light to moderate wind.

A tract of about 45 acres on a private ranch in the area was being considered for a prescribed burn that day and was prepared with fire breaks and burn personnel arriving; however, wildfire from a neighboring property quickly overran the area and resulted in a 350+ acre wildfire before any decision had been made on the 45-acre tract. The country that burned had highly flammable species dominated by McCartney rose. Fortunately, no infrastructure was consumed in the wildfire, no equipment was damaged, no livestock were impacted, and no humans were harmed. Fortunately, too, the personnel arriving to conduct the prescribed burn were able to slide into wildfire fighting mode and help bring the fire under control. Although a prescribed burn was the preferred route, the scar from the wildfire has recovered quickly. Following is a time-lapse of two different sites within the scar.

Before the Wildfire

The area had a mix of low South Texas shrub dominated by McCartney rose, as shown in the photograph below. A portion of a prepared fire lane is in the foreground which was intended for use on a prescribed burn.

Continued on page 4



*VICTORIA COUNTY WILDFIRE - CONTINUED***Photos taken one week after the wildfire**

Due to very low humidity's and highly flammable vegetation, the fire was extremely hot and consumed 100 percent of the vegetation down to mineral soil. Due to the extreme heat, soil sterilization and poor plant response was a concern.

*Site 1**Site 2**Continued on page 5*

*VICTORIA COUNTY WILDFIRE - CONTINUED***Photos taken eight weeks post-fire, April 6, 2016**

At Site 1, McCartney rose has already started resprouting. At this young growth stage, McCartney rose can be a good browse species for white-tailed deer. Site 2 shows more diversity in the browse species and generally more growth.

*Site 1**Site 2**Continued on page 6*

*VICTORIA COUNTY WILDFIRE - CONTINUED***Photos taken 28 weeks post-fire, August 25, 2016**

After a wet spring and early summer, many herbaceous plants have covered the bare soils. An abundance of forbs (weeds) now cover the area offering favorable forage for deer. The forbs will also drop an abundance of seed and be favored by quail this winter. As grasses colonize, this area will be ideal quail nesting and brooding habitat.

*Site 1**Site 2**Continued on page 7*

VICTORIA COUNTY WILDFIRE - CONTINUED

As soon as green was appearing on the landscape, both cattle and deer took advantage of the fresh growth. Prior to the fire, much of the space was unusable to cattle and to a lesser extent deer. To date, the deer are utilizing this area heavily and the quail are now taking advantage of the opened landscape. Although the prescribed burn was never initiated, the results of the wildfire have provided a positive change to the land. A landscape that evolved with fire is very resilient and responded with excellent habitat for the deer, turkey, quail and other nesting birds in the area. Also of interest was the response from the milkweed. An abundance of plants sprouted post fire and were available to monarchs on their migration back north.

While a wildfire is not what anyone would desire given the unpredictable nature and timing, the results show the benefits of using fire as a management tool and how quickly the landscape responds.



Trey Barron began his career with TPWD in 2011 as a biologist in the Texas panhandle before moving to Victoria in May of 2014. He is currently the wildlife biologist for Victoria, Refugio, and Calhoun counties and enjoys working with landowners to improve habitat and manage all types of wildlife species. He received his Bachelor of Science in Wildlife Biology and Master of Science in Biology from West Texas A&M University.

The North American Wildlife Model: Prohibition on Commerce

BY BOBBY EICHLER

As discussed in the July 2016 Oaks and Prairies Wildlifer, wildlife conservation in the United States is unique compared to many other parts of the world. The Model is based on two guiding principles; 1) fish and wildlife belong to the people and 2) wildlife are to be managed in ways that will sustain healthy populations forever. These two guiding principles are further supported by seven pillars known as the Seven Sisters of Conservation.

The Seven Sisters of Conservation are as follows 1) wildlife is to be held in the public trust, 2) there is a prohibition on commerce of dead wildlife, 3) the allocation of wildlife is by law, 4) there should be opportunity for all, 5) the killing of wildlife should be for legitimate purposes or non-frivolous use, 6) wildlife is to be considered an international resource, and 7) wildlife policy should be managed by science. In July, the topic of wildlife ownership (Sister #1) was the emphasis, now we will discuss Sister #2 focusing on the prohibition of commerce of dead wildlife.

While parts of the North American Wildlife Model have roots all the way back to Roman law, the subject of commerce on dead wildlife is a more recent phenomena. Much of the basis for the prohibition on commerce relates back to the 1800s here in the United States. During this period, the population of the United States was concentrated in the eastern portion with some large cities and urban areas already developed. During this time, a more rural population was expanding westward into areas of abundant natural resources. Areas of vast prairies and forest existed with plentiful wildlife and fish, as well as, other natural resources such as timber.

Continued on page 8

THE NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE MODEL - CONTINUED

According to Riess (1995), 5 percent of Americans lived in cities in 1820; this number jumped to 20 percent by 1860. This large increase was the greatest demographic shift ever to have occurred in America (Riess 1995). Census data show that between 1820 and 1860, the population grew from 9.6 million to 31.4 million (United States Census Bureau). New York City grew from 123,000 to just over 800,000 during this period. Similar trends occurred in other east coast cities. Because of this population growth, markets soon evolved in order to feed and clothe the population; the source was often native wildlife. Market hunters evolved and existed through the 1800s and into the early 1900s. Market hunting developed over time and grew to encompass a rather large industry that included ammunition, hunting suppliers, local meat markets, processors, shippers, and wholesalers until goods reached the final destination.

Market hunters first arose along the coastal waters and the interior forest (Organ et al. 2012). With the construction of railroads and the start of refrigeration, big game species were harvested at high rates in the western United States and shipped to the eastern states. Big game species such as elk and bison were heavily exploited by market hunters during this period (Organ et al. 2012).

Many species of birds were heavily hunted at this time to supply food as well as using plumage for the millinery (i.e., hatmaking) industry. The passenger pigeon was considered the most numerous bird in the world in the early 1800s with an estimated population of 3 billion; by 1900 they were no longer in the wild and went extinct in 1914 (Scientific American). In 1833 John James Audubon described a mile wide flock of migrating pigeons that passed over his head and blocked the sun for three straight days (Scientific American). The extinction of the passenger pigeon was heavily impacted by market hunting, unrestricted hunting, and the impacts of large-scale forest clearing and habitat destruction. New York and London were referred to as “the Mecca of the feather killers of the world” since both cities were major markets for the millinery industry (Smithsonian.com). At one period, it was estimated that during one season the London market had consumed feathers from nearly 130,000 egrets and that over 50 North American species were being killed for their feathers (Smithsonian.com).



*A group of men with a large amount of hunted ducks.
Photo © University of North Texas Libraries, The Portal to
Texas History crediting George Ranch Historical Park*



*Mass hunting of game birds for the
dinner table and restaurant trade.
Photo © U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*

THE NORTH AMERICAN WILDLIFE MODEL - CONTINUED

After a century of exploitation of our natural resources and wildlife populations at all-time lows, conservation-minded citizens recognized the need for regulations to eliminate market hunting. During this same period tensions arose between a new class of hunter, the sport hunter, and the market hunters. Sport hunters placed a value on live wildlife and the pursuing hunt, whereas market hunters saw dead wildlife as a commodity and a way to earn income. The first efforts were by the New York Sportsmen's Club, formed in 1844 (Organ et al. 2012). The Club led the efforts to enact and enforce the first game laws directed at market hunting with the laws being localized to New York City. With New York City being a major market, the effects were notable (Organ et al. 2012).

The Boone and Crockett Club was formed in 1887 by Theodore Roosevelt and was responsible for important legislation at both the state and federal levels. A key member of the Boone and Crockett Club was U.S. Rep. John Lacy of Iowa who brought forward an act which effectively made market hunting illegal nationwide. The Lacy Act signed in 1900 remains as one of the most powerful tools to combat market hunting and illegal trade of wildlife (Organ et al. 2012).

In 1913 the Weeks-McLean Law (Migratory Bird Act) was passed which ceased the plumage trade (Smithsonian.com). A few years later, in 1916, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act between the U.S. and Canada protected migratory birds on an international level. Other nations such as Mexico (1936), Japan (1972) and Russia (1978) followed suit and joined the Treaty (Organ et al. 2012).

Since the elimination of market hunting, there have been a few exceptions to the rule. Furbearers have been allowed to be traded whether for hide or sometimes meat. This exception has traditionally been justified since furbearers are heavily regulated and managed within the principles of sustainable use (Organ et al. 2012).

Since the illegalization of market hunting and the beginnings of science-based management, many species of wildlife have been brought back from the brink of extinction. This list, just to name a few, includes the American bison, white-tailed deer, elk and many species of waterfowl and egrets.

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Bobby Eichler is the Technical Guidance Biologist for the Oak Prairie District. He has Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in Forestry both with emphasis in Game Management, from Stephen F. Austin State University. A native of Giddings, Bobby started his TPWD career in East Texas before moving to La Grange in 2007.

Non-Game Notes: New Management Protocols for Texas Landowners to Support Native Pollinators

WRITTEN BY MICHAEL D. WARRINER

Interest in the conservation and perpetuation of native bees and other native insect pollinators has grown rapidly over the last few years. Several native insects that visit flowers, including some bumble bee species and the monarch butterfly, have experienced dramatic population declines and are in need of conservation action. In addition, significant challenges to managed European honey bee health has sparked interest in native insects as alternative pollinators for agricultural production.

As more than 95 percent of Texas lands are privately owned, effective native insect pollinator conservation will require private landowner engagement and involvement. Landowners can play a significant role in conserving and maintaining populations of native insect pollinators by applying management practices that benefit these species. However, large-scale conservation is often cost-prohibitive without financial incentive. One such incentive, available to landowners who currently manage land qualified under the 1-D-1 Agricultural Tax Valuation, is [Agricultural Tax Appraisal Based on Wildlife Management Use](#).

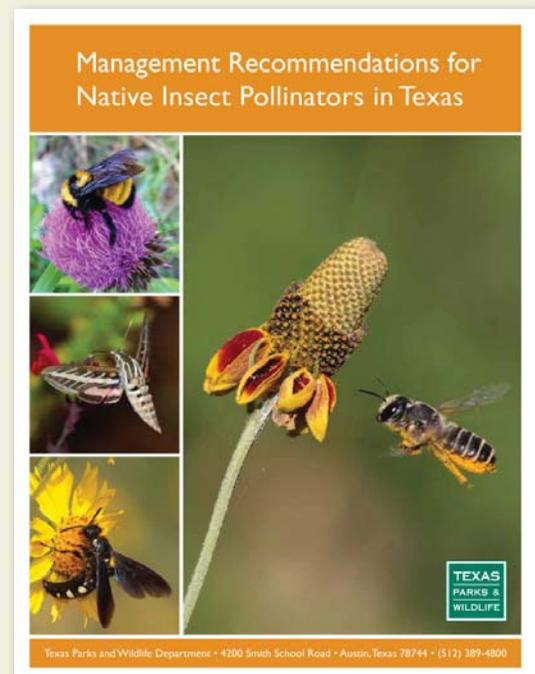
The [Nongame and Rare Species Program](#) at Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has developed management guidelines for native insect pollinators landowners can use to develop wildlife management plan's for their properties. These guidelines outline potential actions from prescribed burning, native plant reseeding, installation of native pollinator plots, to creating nest sites; practices that could be applied to small or large acreages.

This new publication, [Management Recommendations for Native Insect Pollinators in Texas](#), is now available online.

Landowners who apply these practices to their lands will be supporting populations of native pollinators that aid in maintaining healthy plant communities on their properties as well as those lands that surround them, which benefits a range of other wildlife. In addition, landowners will be conserving and perpetuating native pollinators that can provide pollination service to surrounding agricultural producers, potentially reducing the need for leased honey bee hives to pollinate some crops.

Why Pollinators and Pollination Matters

Pollination is one of the most vital processes sustaining natural ecosystems and agricultural production. The majority of flowering plants that comprise Texas' diverse ecosystems rely upon animals, mainly insects, to transport pollen among flowers to facilitate pollination and ensure the production of viable seed. Viable seed is critical for the perpetuation of plant species across the landscape. As with native flowering plants, many plants in agricultural production are reliant upon insects for pollination to set fruit and produce seed. The annual value of insect-pollinated crops to the U.S. economy is estimated at over \$15 billion ([The Economic Value of Ecological Services Provided by Insects](#)).



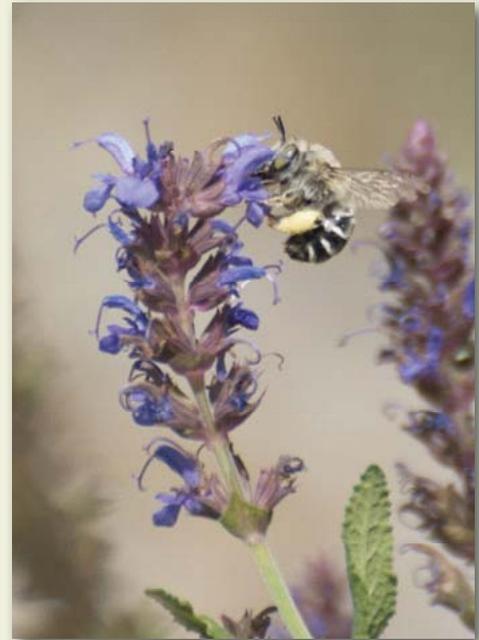
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NEW MANAGEMENT PROTOCOLS TO SUPPORT NATIVE POLLINATORS - CONTINUED

Although the non-native European honeybee tends to garner the most public attention, there are actually several hundred bee species that are native to Texas. These include bumble bees, carpenter bees, mason bee, leafcutter bees, longhorned bees and many others. These native bee species were here long before the honeybee and are critical to the state's diverse native plant communities as well as agricultural production.

Why Bees are Efficient and Effective Pollinators

Of all the insects that visit flowers in Texas, from beetles, butterflies, moths and wasps, bees tend to be the most efficient and effective pollinators. Two traits make bees pre-eminent pollinators. First, they purposefully collect pollen to feed their offspring. The act of foraging for this protein-rich food source results in the transfer of pollen from flower to flower. During a single day, a female bee may visit several hundred flowers, depositing pollen all along the way. Second, bees tend to be specific about the flowers they visit. During a foraging trip, a female bee may only visit the flowers of a particular plant species. The benefit of such foraging preferences is that the plants' pollen is not deposited on the flowers of a different plant species and wasted.



Native solitary bee
Photo © Jessica Womack



Leafcutter bee carrying a load of pollen. Photo © Eric Isley

Native bee pollination is critical to the maintenance of Texas' diverse ecosystems

Many of the berries, nuts and seeds consumed by birds, mammals, and other insects are the result of bee pollination of native woody and herbaceous plants. Along with their substantial ecological contributions, native bees have proven to be more efficient and effective pollinators of several agricultural crops than honey bees. Several crops, including blueberries, grapes, olives, peanuts, pumpkins, squash strawberries, and tomatoes are more effectively pollinated by native bees than the non-native honey bee. The added benefit to farmers from native bees is that their services are essentially free if adequate natural to semi-natural habitat is maintained around farm fields to support healthy populations of these pollinators. The pollination service provided to U.S. agriculture by native bees has been estimated in excess of \$3 billion annually.

For additional information, please contact Ben Hutchins, Nongame and Rare Species Program Invertebrate Biologist, at ben.hutchins@tpwd.texas.gov.



Michael Warriner is a former invertebrate biologist and Program Leader of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department's Nongame and Rare Species Program. Prior to coming to Texas, he worked as the invertebrate zoologist for the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission and as a research associate working on forest entomology at Mississippi State University. He has also served as the coordinator of TPWD's Texas Bumblebee Watch.

Plant Profile: Illinois Bundleflower

WRITTEN BY ZNOBIA WOOTAN, NATIVE AMERICAN SEED

Illinois bundleflower, *Desmanthus illinoensis*, occurs in all of Texas except for far west Texas. It can be found in prairie remnants, railroad right of ways, or in small hidden places that have escaped the notice of foraging livestock and wildlife.

As a garden or landscape plant, the primary attraction of Illinois bundleflower would be its fern-like foliage and its unique seed pod. I think the seed pod is actually more attractive than the foliage or the flower. The seed pods are incredible and make attractive accents in dried arrangements or they can be left alone for the many birds that love the seeds. The seeds themselves are smooth and are a wonderful orange brown that are packed with nutrition.

The flowers look like white fuzzy little balls and are very light and airy. The leaves are similar in shape to sensitive briar and are sensitive to the touch as well as sunlight. By tapping an individual leaf you can watch the leaflets gently fold together. The plant also partially closes its leaves during the heat of the day to conserve water and then to compensate for this loss of direct sunlight it turns its leaves toward the sun in the morning and evening to maximize the amount of moderate sunlight exposure.

The Land Institute began studying the protein potential from the seed crop of Illinois bundleflower in 1979, and they have found that the protein potential from this perennial native is equal to that of soybean. The aspect of having perennial food crops that could be harvested every year without the cycle of plowing and planting and all the water and chemical fertilizers and petroleum products that are needed to make a seasonal harvest happen is exciting for some.

Illinois bundleflower like the Texas bluebonnet is a legume. Legumes are known for their nitrogen fixing ability. In a study also done by the Land Institute, the nitrogen fixation of Illinois Bundleflower was found to be comparable to alfalfa and soybeans. Because of its incredible nitrogen fixing ability and high protein content, it is often used in range restoration.

For such a delicate plant it sure is packed with benefits for now and the future.



Fern like foliage and white flowers of Illinois Bundleflower.
Photo © Native American Seed



Unique seed pods can make attractive accents in any outdoor living space. Photo © Native American Seed

Species Spotlight: The Northern River Otter

WRITTEN BY TREY BARRON

The Northern River Otter (*Lontra canadensis*) is an elusive, long, slender, dark brown animal in the weasel family. They have a thick tail that is covered in hair, unlike the more familiar nutria (*Myocaster coypus*), and has webbed feet. They have a short, thick pelage, short legs, a broad head, and are built perfectly for life in the water. While they do spend most of their life in the aquatic setting, they are capable of making movements on land in an awkward, but amusing lope.



Photo @ TPWD

Historically, river otters ranged throughout Eastern Texas and into the drainages of the Panhandle and Central Texas. The thick pelage that makes them so adapted for the water is also one of the reasons for the decline and reduced range in the recent past. They were a highly sought after species in the fur trade. They are also found drowned in fish traps and targeted by fishermen that do not want them competing for game fish. These hurdles, along with habitat loss is why they are currently restricted to the eastern quarter of the state and along the Gulf Coast. Species like the introduced nutria cause loss of habitat by way of destruction. The nutria burrows and channels under man-made and natural dams weakening the walls and cause them to burst during high water events. The good news is, it seems that the otters are making a comeback in Texas. Recent sightings in the area extend from Bastrop, Gonzales and south to Refugio County. Clear, deep-water swamps with plenty of food, logs, and cover are the preferred habitat. Backwater sloughs off the main river channels provide excellent habitat in our region of the state.

River otters are gregarious, playful animals. Even the adults like to chase each other in and out of log jams and wrestle on the waters banks. They are often seen sliding down mud banks into the water and racing back to the top again, only to do it all over again. Most of their activity is at dawn and dusk, so you are not as likely to observe them in the heat of the day. Otters live in dens or excavations at the water's edge. Dens are typically found amongst root balls, fallen trees or rock piles that provide stability from eroding and shifting water banks. They have been known to use old muskrat dens or beaver lodges and may utilize more than one den at a time, one for resting and the other more permanent den for raising young.

While many picture the river otter chasing and catching fish, and they are excellent at that, their diet is quite varied. It consists of fish, crayfish (a favorite), mussels, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, birds and mammals. Most of the time foraging is spent digging in the mud and searching in and out of rocks and roots along the bottom. They will also consume aquatic plant materials and their roots.

Mating typically occurs in the fall for this species, although not much is known about the timing across Texas. Males typically reach sexual maturity at four years of age and will fight for the right to mate during the mating season. The rest of the year, males are mostly solitary. Females will begin to breed after they are two years of age and have a litter of one to five young. They can live a relatively long time, 15-20 years in captivity, and have few natural enemies other than alligators and humans. If you are lucky enough to see any river otters out and about, let your biologist know.

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A New Interactive Map of the Texas Landscape

The new Texas Ecosystem Analytical Mapper is now available for public use! Use this free interactive tool to create custom maps of the Texas landscape and its habitats. It includes information about vegetation, soils, geology, hydrology and ecoregions. Make your own Texas Vegetation Field Guide or discover another way this map can help you.

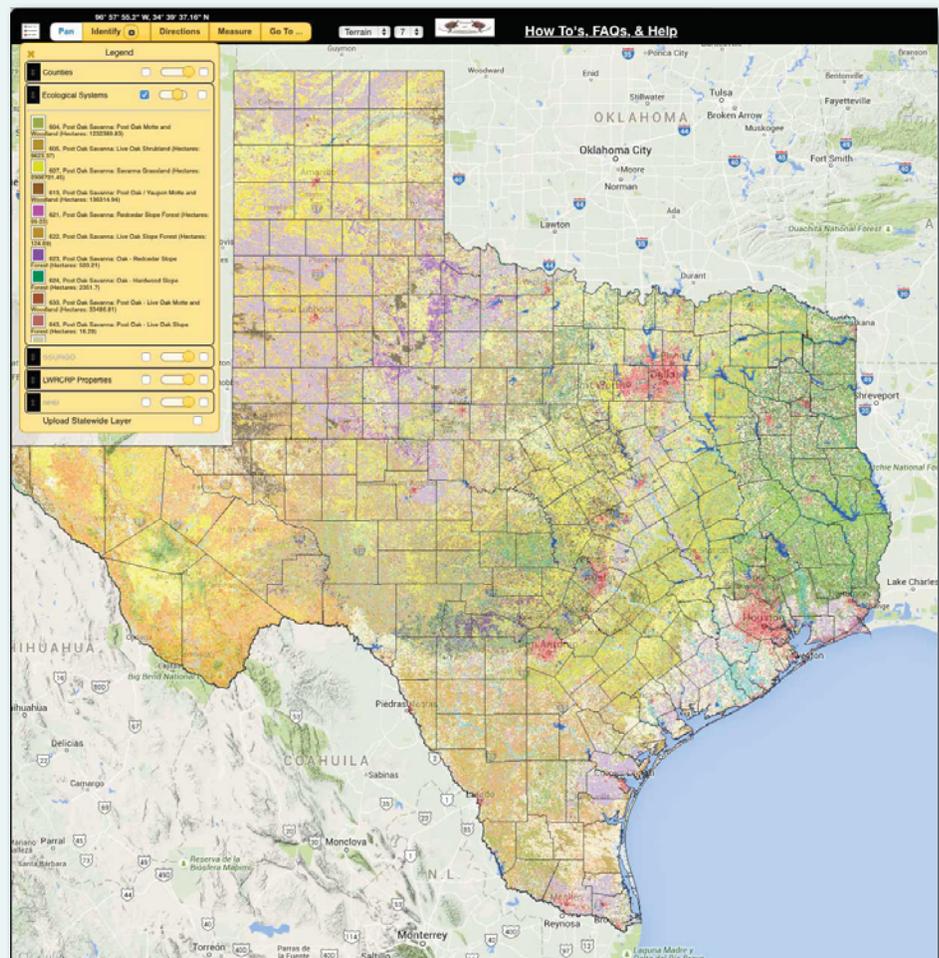
The TPWD Landscape Ecology Program employs an interdisciplinary approach in monitoring the landscape of Texas. Its objective is to provide ecologically-focused geospatial data for state and federal agencies as well as the public. This team of professionals incorporates ecological principles, field data collection, advanced GIS technology, remote sensing, and user-friendly app development for landscape management and conservation planning.

Their new Texas Ecosystem Analytical Mapper (TEAM) is an interactive mapping tool to assist in understanding Texas habitats and to integrate Ecological Mapping Systems (EMS) data with land management and resource planning of all types. With this tool you can:

- View Ecological Mapping Systems data in relation to soils, hydrology and ecoregion layers
- Print/export custom maps and reports of habitat data for custom areas/boundaries to PDF, KMZ, or shapefiles
- Calculate acres of vegetation types within an area of interest

The Mapper works best using [Google Chrome](#) web browser.

[Launch the App](#)



Upcoming Events

OCTOBER

- 15 North Central Fayette County Wildlife Management Association Fall Meeting**
SPJST Education and Nature Center at Cooper Farm, 4 p.m. Contact Norman Schultz at 979-249-3958 or visit www.ncfcwildlife.com
- 20 Lee County Ag Awareness Day**
Giddings Rodeo Arena, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. Contact Lee County Agrilife Extension at 979-542-2753 or visit lee.agrilife.org
- 21 Wildlife Management Program**
SPJST Education and Nature Center at Cooper Farm, 1-5 p.m. Contact Scott Willey at 979-968-5831
- 21-23 Texas Master Naturalist State Convention**
La Torretta Lake Resort, Montgomery Contact Michelle Sullivan at 832-693-8497 or visit txmn.org/2016-annual-meeting/
- 28 Fur, Feathers, and Farming Wildlife Workshop**
Colorado County Fairgrounds, Columbus 1-4 p.m. Contact Mark Lange at 979-732-3458 or mark.lange@tpwd.texas.gov

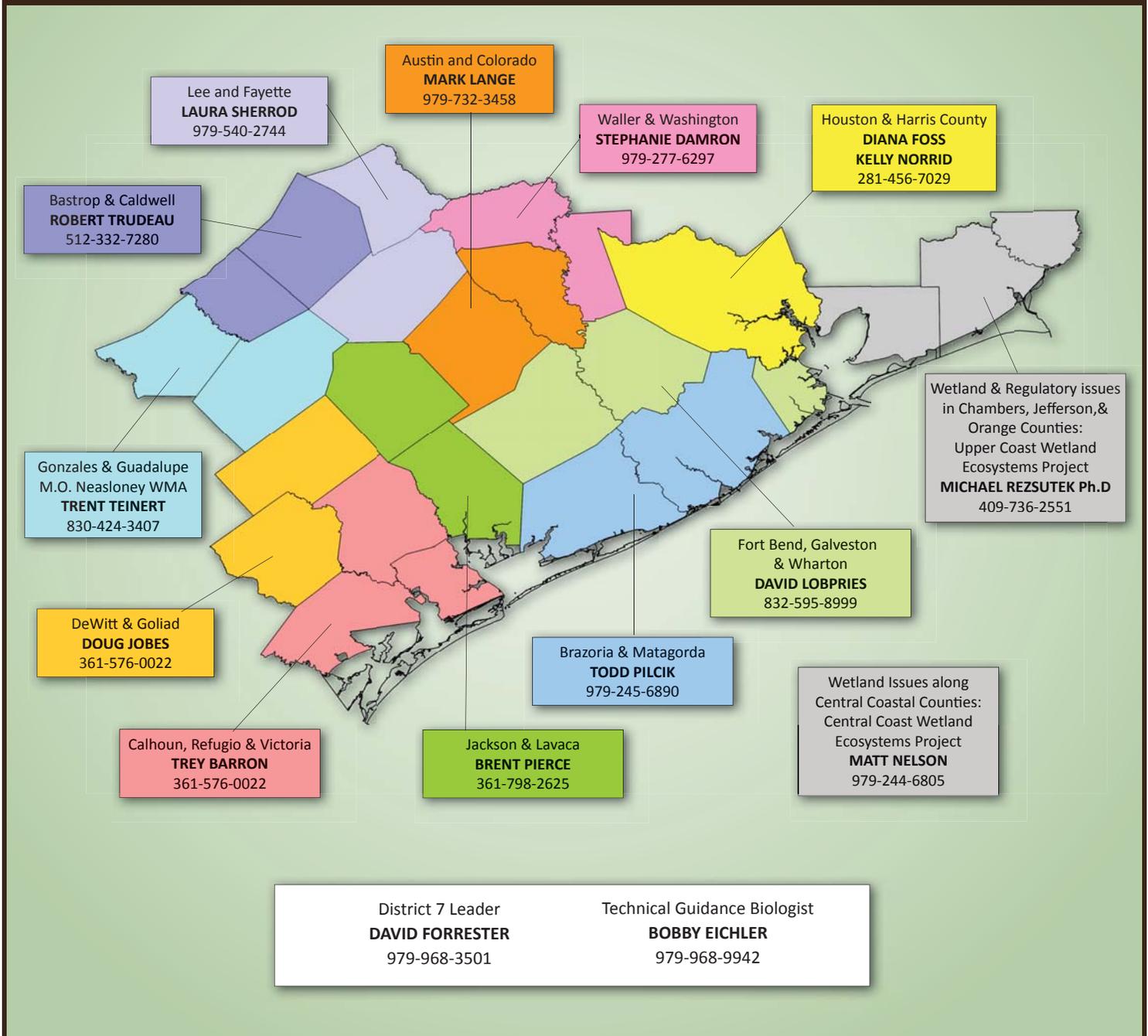
NOVEMBER

- 13 Colorado River Wildlife Management Association Fall Meeting**
Fayette County Fairgrounds, 4 p.m. Contact Al Menconi at 713-594-9695
- 19 Cummins Creek Wildlife Management Association Fall Meeting**
Round Top Rifle Association Hall, 6 p.m. Contact Cary Halamicek at 979-249-3692

JANUARY

- 21 Egypt Wildlife Management Association Fall Meeting**
9 a.m. to noon. Contact Tim Krenek at 979-533-1326

Our Wildlife Biologists



Executive Director
Carter P. Smith

Editors
David Forrester
Bobby Eichler
Mary Ann Urban



Life's better outside.™

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TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT MISSION STATEMENT

"To manage and conserve the natural and cultural resources of Texas and to provide hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation opportunities for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations."

You may view this publication through the TPWD website, as well as other newsletters created by the department. Please visit www.tpwd.texas.gov/newsletters/ for more information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

All inquiries: Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd., Austin, TX 78744, telephone (800) 792-1112 toll free, or (512) 389-4800 or visit our website for detailed information about TPWD programs:

www.tpwd.texas.gov

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